UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.4/51/L.14
22 November 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-first session
SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION
COMMITTEE (FOURTH COMMITTEE)
Agenda item 84

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2341 B (XXI) of 19 December 1967 and all subsequent related resolutions,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967 and 259 (1968) of 27 September 1968,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of its resolution 50/28 C of 6 December 1996,[1]

Taking note also of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East covering the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996[2]

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[1] A/51/369.

[2] Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/51/13).

Concerned about the continuing human suffering resulting from the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities,

Taking note of the relevant provisions of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed in Washington on 13 September 1993 by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization,[3] with regard to the modalities for the admission of persons displaced in 1967, and concerned that the process agreed upon has not yet been effected,

1. Reaffirms the right of all persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. Expresses the hope for an accelerated return of displaced persons through the mechanism agreed upon by the parties in article XII of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements;

3. Endorses, in the meanwhile, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis, and as a temporary measure, to persons in the area who are currently displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities;

4. Strongly appeals to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously to the Agency and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned for the above purposes;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly before its fifty-second session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the present resolution.

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[3] A/48/486-S/26560, annex.

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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.4/51/L.15
22 November 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-first session
SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION
COMMITTEE (FOURTH COMMITTEE)
Agenda item 84

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Djibouti, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 212 (III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestine refugees,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, 36/146 H of 16 December 1981, 37/120 D of 16 December 1982, 38/83 D of 3 December 1983, 39/99 D of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D of 16 December 1985, 41/69 D of 3 December 1986, 42/69 D of 2 December 1987, 43/57 D of 6 December 1988, 44/47 D of 8 December 1989, 45/73 D of 11 December 1990, 46/46 D of 9 December 1991, 47/69 D of 14 December 1992, 48/40 D of 10 December 1993, 49/35 D of 9 December 1994 and 50/28 D of 6 December 1995,

Cognizant of the fact that the Palestine refugees have, for the last four decades, lost their homes, lands and means of livelihood,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

[1] A/51/370.

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East covering the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996,[2]

1. Urges all States to respond to the appeal in its resolution 32/90 F of 13 December 1977 and reiterated in subsequent relevant resolutions in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training;

2. Strongly appeals to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees, in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

3. Expresses its appreciation to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that responded favourably to its resolutions 41/69 D, 42/69 D, 43/57 D, 44/47 D, 45/73 D, 46/46 D, 47/69 D, 48/40 D, 49/35 D and 50/28 D;

4. Invites the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students;

5. Appeals to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the Palestinian territory cccupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees;

6. Appeals also to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees;

7. Requests the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[2] Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/51/13).

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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.4/51/L.16
22 November 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-first session
SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION
COMMITTEE (FOURTH COMMITTEE)
Agenda item 84

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

Bangladesh, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 212 (III) of 19 November 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949 and all subsequent related resolutions,

Recalling also the relevant Security Council resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East covering the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996,[1]

Taking note of the letter dated 22 September 1996 from the Chairman of the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East addressed to the Commissioner-General, contained in the report of the Commissioner-General,

[1] Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/51/13).

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of its resolutions 48/40 E,[2] 48/40 H[3] and 48/40 J[4] of 10 December 1993 and 49/35 C of 9 December 1994,[5]

Recalling Articles 100, 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,[6]

Affirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[7] to the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Aware of the fact that Palestine refugees have, for over four decades, lost their homes, lands and means of livelihood,

Also aware of the continuing needs of Palestine refugees throughout the occupied Palestinian territory and in the other fields of operation, namely in Lebanon, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic,

Further aware of the valuable work done by the refugee affairs officers of the Agency in providing protection to the Palestinian people, in particular Palestine refugees,

Deeply concerned about the critical financial situation of the Agency and its effect on the continuity of provision of necessary Agency services to the Palestine refugees, including the emergency-related programmes,

Aware of the work of the new peace implementation programme of the Agency,

Welcoming the signing in Washington on 13 September 1993 of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization,[8] and the subsequent implementation agreements, including the Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip signed in Washington on 28 September 1995,

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[2] A/49/440.

[3] A/49/442.

[4] A/49/443.

[5] A/50/451.

[6] Resolution 22 A (I).

[7] United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

[8] A/48/486-S/26560, annex.

Taking note of the agreement reached on 24 June 1994, embodied in an exchange of letters between the Agency and the Palestine Liberation Organization,[9]

Aware of the establishment of a working relationship between the Advisory Commission of the Agency and the Palestine Liberation Organization in accordance with General Assembly decision 48/417 of 10 December 1993,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as well as to all the staff of the Agency, for their tireless efforts and valuable work;

2. Expresses its appreciation also to the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and requests it to continue its efforts and to keep the General Assembly informed on its activities, including the full implementation of decision 48/417;

3. Welcomes the completion of the transfer of the headquarters of the Agency to Gaza and the signing of the Headquarters Agreement between the Agency and the Palestinian Authority;

4. Acknowledges the support of the host Government and the Palestine Liberation Organization for the Agency in the discharge of its duties;

5. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to accept the de jure applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and to abide scrupulously by its provisions;

6. Also calls upon Israel to abide by Articles 100, 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations with regard to the safety of the personnel of the Agency and the protection of its institutions and the safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the Agency in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem;

7. Calls once again upon the Government of Israel to compensate the Agency for damages to its property and facilities resulting from actions by the Israeli side;

8. Requests the Commissioner-General to proceed with the issuance of identification cards for Palestine refugees and their descendants in the occupied Palestinian territory;

9. Notes that the new context created by the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization and subsequent

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[9] Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/49/13), annex I.

implementation agreements has had major consequences for the activities of the Agency, which is henceforth called upon, in close cooperation with the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories, the specialized agencies and the World Bank, to continue to contribute towards the development of economic and social stability in the occupied territory;

10. Notes also that the functioning of the Agency remains essential in all fields of operation;

11. Notes further the significant success of the peace implementation programme of the Agency;

12. Urges all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to continue and to increase their contributions to the Agency so as to ease current financial constraints and to support the Agency in maintaining the provision of the most basic and effective assistance to the Palestine refugees.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.4/51/L.17
22 November 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-first session
SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION
COMMITTEE (FOURTH COMMITTEE)
Agenda item 84

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Djibouti, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 36/146 C of 16 December 1981 and all its subsequent resolutions on the question,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution 50/28 F of 6 December 1995,[1]

Taking note also of the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine covering the period from 1 September 1995 to 31 August 1996,[2]

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] and the principles of international law uphold the principle that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her property,

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[1] A/51/371.

[2] A/51/439.

[3] Resolution 217 A (III).

Recalling in particular its resolution 394 (V) of 14 December 1950, in which it directed the Conciliation Commission, in consultation with the parties concerned, to prescribe measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestine Arab refugees,

Taking note of the completion of the programme of identification and evaluation of Arab property, as announced by the Conciliation Commission in its twenty-second progress report,[4] and of the fact that the Land Office had a schedule of Arab owners and file of documents defining the location, area and other particulars of Arab property,

Recalling that in the framework of the Middle East peace process the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Government of Israel agreed, in the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements of 13 September 1993,[5] to commence negotiations on permanent status issues, including the important issue of the refugees, and calling for the commencement of those negotiations,

1. Reaffirms that the Palestine Arab refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom, in conformity with the principles of justice and equity;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to preserve and modernize the existing records;

3. Calls once more upon Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Calls upon all the parties concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

5. Urges the Palestinian and Israeli sides, as agreed between them, to deal with the important issue of Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues in the framework of the final status negotiations of the Middle East peace process;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[4] Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, Annex No. 11, document A/5700.

[5] A/48/486-S/26560, annex.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.4/51/L.17*
25 November 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-first session
SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION
COMMITTEE (FOURTH COMMITTEE)
Agenda item 84

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Djibouti, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 36/146 C of 16 December 1981 and all its subsequent resolutions on the question,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution 50/28 F of 6 December 1995,[1]

Taking note also of the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine covering the period from 1 September 1995 to 31 August 1996,[2]

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[3] and the principles of international law uphold the principle that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her property,

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

[1] A/51/371.

[2] A/51/439.

[3] Resolution 217 A (III).

Recalling in particular its resolution 394 (V) of 14 December 1950, in which it directed the Conciliation Commission, in consultation with the parties concerned, to prescribe measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestine Arab refugees,

Taking note of the completion of the programme of identification and evaluation of Arab property, as announced by the Conciliation Commission in its twenty-second progress report,[4] and of the fact that the Land Office had a schedule of Arab owners and file of documents defining the location, area and other particulars of Arab property,

Recalling that in the framework of the Middle East peace process the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Government of Israel agreed, in the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements of 13 September 1993,[5] to commence negotiations on permanent status issues, including the important issue of the refugees, and calling for the commencement of those negotiations,

1. Reaffirms that the Palestine Arab refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom, in conformity with the principles of justice and equity;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to preserve and modernize the existing records;

3. Calls once more upon Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Calls upon all the parties concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

5. Urges the Palestinian and Israeli sides, as agreed between them, to deal with the important issue of Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues in the framework of the final status negotiations of the Middle East peace process;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[4] Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, Annex No. 11, document A/5700.

[5] A/48/486-S/26560, annex.

UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.4/51/L.18
22 November 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-first session
SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION
COMMITTEE (FOURTH COMMITTEE)
Agenda item 84

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 G of 16 December 1981, 37/120 C of 16 December 1982, 38/83 K of 15 December 1983, 39/99 K of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D and K of 16 December 1985, 41/69 K of 3 December 1986, 42/69 K of 2 December 1987, 43/57 J of 6 December 1988, 44/47 J of 8 December 1989, 45/73 J of 11 December 1990, 46/46 J of 9 December 1991, 47/69 J of 14 December 1992, 48/40 I of 10 December 1993, 49/45 G of 9 December 1994 and 50/28 G of 6 December 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East covering the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996,[2]

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[1] A/51/476.

[2] Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/51/13).

1. Emphasizes the need for strengthening the educational system in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution;

3. Calls once more upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cooperate in the implementation of the present resolution and to remove the hindrances that it had put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds";

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.4/51/L.19
22 November 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-first session
SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION
COMMITTEE (FOURTH COMMITTEE)
Agenda item 85

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided also by the principles of international humanitarian law, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] as well as international standards of human rights, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[3]

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including resolution 2443 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, and relevant resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights,

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[1] United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

[2] Resolution 217 A (III).

[3] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

96-33180 (E) 221196

Recalling also relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Aware of the lasting impact of the uprising (intifadah) of the Palestinian people,

Convinced that occupation itself represents a primary violation of human rights,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and other Arabs of the Occupied Territories[4] and the relevant reports of the Secretary-General,[5]

Noting the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Washington on 13 September 1993,[6] as well as the subsequent implementation agreements, including the Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip signed in Washington on 28 September 1995,

Expressing the hope that, with the progress of the peace process, the Israeli occupation will be brought to an end and therefore violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people will cease,

1. Commends the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and other Arabs of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly and for its impartiality;

2. Demands that Israel cooperate with the Special Committee in implementing its mandate;

3. Deplores those policies and practices of Israel which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people and other Arabs of the occupied territories, as reflected in the reports of the Special Committee covering the reporting period;

4. Expresses concern over the recent deterioration of the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, as a result of Israeli practices and measures and the impasse facing the Middle East peace process;

5. Requests the Special Committee, pending complete termination of the Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, especially Israeli lack of compliance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of

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[4] See A/51/99 and Add.1 and 2.

[5] A/51/514 and A/51/516 to A/51/518.

[6] A/48/486-S/26560, annex.

Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross according to its regulations in order to ensure that the welfare and human rights of the peoples of the occupied territories are safeguarded and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

6. Also requests the Special Committee to submit regularly to the Secretary-General periodic reports on the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem;

7. Further requests the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of prisoners in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

8. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, so that it may investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(b) To continue to make available such additional staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;

(c) To circulate regularly to Member States the periodic reports mentioned in paragraph 6 above;

(d) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and, where necessary to reprint those reports of the Special Committee that are no longer available;

(e) To report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present resolution;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories".

UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.4/51/L.20
22 November 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-first session
SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION
COMMITTEE (FOURTH COMMITTEE)
Agenda item 85

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions,

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and other Arabs of the Occupied Territories[1] and the relevant reports of the Secretary-General,[2]

Considering that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

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[1] See A/51/99 and Add.1 and 2.

[2] A/51/514 and A/51/516 to A/51/518.

Stressing that Israel, the occupying Power, should comply strictly with its obligations under international law,

1. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[3] is applicable to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. Demands that Israel accept the de jure applicability of the Convention in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and that it comply scrupulously with the provisions of the Convention;

3. Calls upon all States parties to the Convention, in accordance with article 1 common to the four Geneva Conventions,[4] to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for its provisions by Israel, the occupying Power in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[3] United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

[4] Ibid., Nos. 970-973.

UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.4/51/L.21
22 November 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-first session
SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION
COMMITTEE (FOURTH COMMITTEE)
Agenda item 85

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem and the occupied Syrian Golan

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Recalling its relevant resolutions as well as relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 446 (1979) of 22 March 1979, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and to the other occupied Arab territories,

Aware of the Middle East peace process started at Madrid and the agreements reached between the parties, in particular the Declaration of Principles on

[1] United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

Interim Self-Government Arrangements of 13 September 1993[2] and the Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip of 28 September 1995,

Expressing grave concern over the decision of the Israeli Government to resume settlement activities in violation of international humanitarian law, relevant United Nations resolutions and the agreements reached between the parties,

Gravely concerned in particular about the dangerous situation resulting from actions taken by the illegal armed Israeli settlers in the occupied territory, as illustrated by the massacre of Palestinian worshippers by an illegal Israeli settler in Al-Khalil on 25 February 1994,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[3]

1. Reaffirms that colonial Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 are illegal and an obstacle to peace and economic and social development;

2. Calls upon Israel to accept the de jure applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and to other occupied Arab territories and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Convention, in particular article 49;

3. Demands complete cessation of all Israeli settlement activities;

4. Stresses the need for full implementation of Security Council resolution 904 (1994) of 18 March 1994, in which, among other things, the Council called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to continue to take and implement measures, including, inter alia, confiscation of arms, with the aim of preventing illegal acts of violence by Israeli settlers, and called for measures to be taken to guarantee the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians in the occupied territory.

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[2] A/48/486-S/26560, annex.

[3] A/51/517.

UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.4/51/L.21/Rev.1
26 November 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-first session
SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION
COMMITTEE (FOURTH COMMITTEE)
Agenda item 85

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: revised draft resolution

Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, as well as relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 446 (1979) of 22 March 1979, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and to the occupied Syrian Golan,

Aware of the Middle East peace process started at Madrid and the agreements reached between the parties, in particular the Declaration of Principles on

[1] United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

Interim Self-Government Arrangements of 13 September 1993[2] and the Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip of 28 September 1995,

Expressing grave concern over the decision of the Government of Israel to resume settlement activities in violation of international humanitarian law, relevant United Nations resolutions and the agreements reached between the parties,

Gravely concerned in particular about the dangerous situation resulting from actions taken by the illegal armed Israeli settlers in the occupied territory, as illustrated by the massacre of Palestinian worshippers by an illegal Israeli settler in Al-Khalil on 25 February 1994,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[3]

1. Reaffirms that Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan are illegal and an obstacle to peace and economic and social development;

2. Calls upon Israel to accept the de jure applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and to the occupied Syrian Golan and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Convention, in particular article 49;

3. Demands complete cessation of all illegal Israeli settlement activities;

4. Stresses the need for full implementation of Security Council resolution 904 (1994) of 18 March 1994, in which, among other things, the Council called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to continue to take and implement measures, including, inter alia, confiscation of arms, with the aim of preventing illegal acts of violence by Israeli settlers, and called for measures to be taken to guarantee the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians in the occupied territory.

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[2] A/48/486-S/26560, annex.

[3] A/51/517.

UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.4/51/L.22
22 November 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-first session
SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION
COMMITTEE (FOURTH COMMITTEE)
Agenda item 85

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions and the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the most recent of which are resolutions 904 (1994) of 18 March 1994 and 1073 (1996) of 28 September 1996,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories[1] and the reports of the Secretary-General,[2]

Aware of the responsibility of the international community to promote human rights and ensure respect for international law,

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[1] See A/51/99 and Add.1 and 2.

[2] A/51/514 and A/51/516 to A/51/518.

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Reaffirming the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Reaffirming also the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[3] to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Welcoming the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Washington on 13 September 1993,[4] as well as the subsequent implementation agreements, including the Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip signed in Washington on 28 September 1995,

Noting the withdrawal of the Israeli army, which took place in the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area in accordance with the agreements reached between the parties, and the initiation of the Palestinian Authority in those areas,

Noting also the redeployment of the Israeli army from six cities in the West Bank,

Concerned about the continuing violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people by Israel, the occupying Power, especially the use of collective punishment, closure of areas, annexation and establishment of settlements and the continuing actions by it designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem,

Expressing its deep concern in particular over the closure by the Israeli authorities of the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, which prevents the freedom of movement of persons and goods and is the cause of great economic and social hardship, in violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, and the agreements reached between the two sides,

Convinced of the positive impact of a temporary international or foreign presence in the occupied Palestinian territory for the safety and protection of the Palestinian people,

Expressing its appreciation to the countries that participated in the Temporary International Presence in Hebron for their positive contribution,

Convinced of the need for the full implementation of Security Council resolutions 904 (1994) and 1073 (1996),

1. Determines that all measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, in

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[3] United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[4] A/48/486-S/26560, annex.

violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and contrary to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, are illegal and have no validity and that such measures should cease immediately;

2. Demands that Israel, the occupying Power, cease all practices and actions which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people;

3. Calls for an immediate end of the closure and the assurance of the freedom of movement of persons and goods within the Palestinian territory and with the outside world in conformity with international law and the agreements reached;

4. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to accelerate the release of all remaining Palestinians arbitrarily detained or imprisoned, in line with agreements reached;

5. Calls for complete respect by Israel, the occupying Power, of all fundamental freedoms of the Palestinian people, pending the extension of the self-government arrangements to the rest of the occupied territory;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.4/51/L.23
22 November 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-first session
SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION
COMMITTEE (FOURTH COMMITTEE)
Agenda item 85

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

The occupied Syrian Golan

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the Syrian Golan occupied since 1967 has been under continued Israeli military occupation,

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also its previous relevant resolutions, the last of which was 50/29 D of 6 December 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 17 October 1996,[1]

Recalling further its previous relevant resolutions in which, inter alia, it called upon Israel to put an end to its occupation of the Arab territories,

Reaffirming once more the illegality of the decision of 14 December 1981 taken by Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory,

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[1] A/51/518.

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2] to the occupied Syrian Golan,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Welcoming the convening at Madrid of the Peace Conference on the Middle East on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 aimed at the realization of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace, and stressing the need for rapid progress in all bilateral negotiations,

1. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to comply with the relevant resolutions on the occupied Syrian Golan, in particular Security Council resolution 497 (1981), in which the Council, inter alia, decided that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and without international legal effect, and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decisions;

2. Also calls upon Israel to desist from changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan and in particular to desist from the establishment of settlements;

3. Determines that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, that purport to alter the character and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan are null and void, constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect;

4. Further calls upon Israel to desist from imposing Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan, and to desist from its repressive measures against the population of the occupied Syrian Golan;

5. Deplores the violations by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

6. Calls once again upon Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[2] United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.4/51/L.23/Rev.1
26 November 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-first session
SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION
COMMITTEE (FOURTH COMMITTEE)
Agenda item 85

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

The occupied Syrian Golan

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and other Arabs of the Occupied Territories,[1]

Deeply concerned that the Syrian Golan occupied since 1967 has been under continued Israeli military occupation,

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also its previous relevant resolutions, the last of which was 50/29 D of 6 December 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 17 October 1996,[2]

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[1] The most recent report is contained in document A/51/99/Add.2.

[2] A/51/518.

Recalling further its previous relevant resolutions in which, inter alia, it called upon Israel to put an end to its occupation of the Arab territories,

Reaffirming once more the illegality of the decision of 14 December 1981 taken by Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[3] to the occupied Syrian Golan,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Welcoming the convening at Madrid of the Peace Conference on the Middle East on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 aimed at the realization of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace, and stressing the need for rapid progress in all bilateral negotiations,

1. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to comply with the relevant resolutions on the occupied Syrian Golan, in particular Security Council resolution 497 (1981), in which the Council, inter alia, decided that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and without international legal effect, and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decisions;

2. Also calls upon Israel to desist from changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan and in particular to desist from the establishment of settlements;

3. Determines that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, that purport to alter the character and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan are null and void, constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect;

4. Further calls upon Israel to desist from imposing Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan, and to desist from its repressive measures against the population of the occupied Syrian Golan;

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[3] United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

5. Deplores the violations by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

6. Calls once again upon Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.4/51/L.24
25 November 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-first session
SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION
COMMITTEE (FOURTH COMMITTEE)
Agenda items 86 and 116

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1996-1997

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.4/51/L.9

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Under the terms of operative paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of draft resolution A/C.4/51/L.9, the General Assembly would:

(a) Welcome the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/51/130);

(b) Endorse the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee contained in paragraphs 29 to 85 of its report;

(c) Urge Member States, the Secretariat and relevant organs of the United Nations to take all necessary steps to implement the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee.

2. In operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would recommend that should any of the proposals contained in the resolution result in budgetary implications for the bienniums 1996-1997 and 1998-1999, such additional costs be accommodated with the appropriation levels approved by the General Assembly for those bienniums, in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the Organization.

3. The responsibility for determining the level and allocation of resources in the programme budget rests with the Fifth Committee. In that connection, attention is drawn to General Assembly resolution 45/248 B of 21 December 1990, as reaffirmed in subsequent resolutions of the Assembly on questions relating to the programme budget for each biennium, the most recent of which is resolution 50/214 of 23 December 1995. In section VI of resolution 45/248 B regarding procedures for administrative and budgetary matters, the Assembly:

(a) Reaffirmed that the Fifth Committee was the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters;

(b) Reaffirmed the role of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(c) Expressed its concern at the tendency of its substantive Committees and other intergovernmental bodies to involve themselves in administrative and budgetary matters;

(d) Invited the Secretary-General to provide all intergovernmental bodies with the required information regarding procedures for administrative and budgetary matters.

4. In addition, regulation 13.1 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations provides that no Council, Commission or other competent body shall take a decision involving either a change in the programme approved by the General Assembly, or the possible requirements of expenditure unless it has received and taken account of a report from the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the proposal. No such report was provided to the Special Committee when it considered its report (A/51/130) earlier in 1996.

5. Therefore, pursuant to the aforementioned resolutions and the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the implications arising from draft resolution A/C.4/51/L.9 are outlined in the following paragraphs.

6. It will be recalled that in adopting the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997,[1] the General Assembly decided that the amounts under expenditure sections represented a provisional total of $2,712,265,200, and that the projected level of savings to be achieved during the biennium would be $103,991,200. The Assembly further decided that the total level of expenditures provided for in 1996-1997 would be $2,608,274,000. Taking into account, therefore, the reductions already proposed in A/C.5/50/57 and Add.1, the related requirements could not be absorbed within the total appropriation of $2,608 million granted by the General Assembly.

II. ANALYSES OF ACTIVITIES AND RESOURCES RESULTING FROM THE DRAFT RESOLUTION

7. The above requests relate to subprogramme 2, Peacekeeping operations, of programme 1, Good offices, preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peacekeeping, research and the collection and analysis of information, of the medium-term plan

for the period 1992-1997, as revised.[2] Resources related to activities under subprogramme 2 are funded from the regular budget, from the support account for peacekeeping operation and, in respect of each peacekeeping operation, from the budgets of those operations.

A. United Nations financing of posts currently occupied by officers on loan from Governments

8. The General Assembly, in its resolutions 45/258 of 3 May 1991 and 49/250 of 20 July, invited Member States to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations peacekeeping operations and welcomed the contribution by Member States, on a non-reimbursable basis, of personnel to fill backstopping positions within the Department for Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat.

9. In paragraph 47 of its report (A/51/130), the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations noted the growing imbalance within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations between posts financed from the regular budget and the support account for peacekeeping, and the number of military officers on loan. It further noted that the use of loaned personnel should be temporary and urged the Secretary-General and the competent bodies of the General Assembly to take steps to correct that imbalance by providing United Nations financing of posts at present occupied by officers on loan and by recruitment of those posts in accordance with established procedures. In that regard, the Special Committee stressed the view that the planning function of the Department's activities should receive regular and predictable financing. The Special Committee also noted the significant work accomplished by personnel provided by some Member States on loan to the Organization, including in specialized areas essential to support of peacekeeping operations, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the recruitment and use of loaned personnel was consistent with the requirements of Articles 100 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, including that due regard be paid to wide geographical representation.

10. In the context of the Secretary-General's proposal for the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, the conversion to the regular budget of 19 posts from the support account for peacekeeping operations was proposed. That proposal did not meet the approval of the General Assembly. It was thus not possible to address the imbalance between posts financed from the regular budget, the support account and the number of military officers on loan.

11. The Secretary-General would point out also that endorsement by the General Assembly of the Special Committee's recommendation to take steps to correct the imbalance regarding loaned personnel by providing for United Nations financing of those posts at present occupied by officers on loan and by recruitment for those posts in accordance with established procedures does not in and of itself give rise to programme budget implications. As to the recommendation related to the gratis personnel on loan from Governments, the Secretary-General will bring paragraph 47 of the Special Committee's report to the attention of the Fifth Committee in the context of its consideration of the report on the subject of gratis personnel prepared for the current session of the General Assembly (A/51/688 and Corr.1).

B. Lessons Learned Unit

12. In paragraph 50 of the report of the Special Committee, the Committee, inter alia, urged the Secretary-General, in view of the importance of the work of the Lessons Learned Unit, to seek regular, predictable financing for the Unit and to keep the Special Committee informed of its activities. The Special Committee considered it important that the work of the Unit be distributed to Member States and to the Special Committee for its consideration and urged the Secretariat to provide the already completed studies of the Lessons Learned Unit in all the official languages of the United Nations as soon as possible and in future to provide its studies in all the official languages in a timely fashion.

13. There are currently four staff assigned to the Lessons Learned Unit (two P-4, one P-3 and one General Service staff) funded from the Trust Fund for Support from Governments and Organizations to the Department of Peacekeeping Operation's Lessons-Learned Mechanism: one Coordination Officer (P-4), two Research Analysts (one P-4 and one P-3) and an Administrative Assistant at the General Service level. In this connection, the Special Committee's attention is drawn to General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, in which the Assembly approved the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations.[3] Recommendation 62 of the Group states: "A serious effort should be made by the Secretary-General to discourage the present practice of transferring extrabudgetary posts to the regular budget."

14. The translation, reproduction and distribution of the already completed studies of the Lessons Learned Unit in all the official languages of the United Nations is estimated at $176,100. Since the Lessons Learned Unit is currently funded from voluntary contributions, the reports of the Unit should likewise be funded from voluntary contributions. This is in line with the established policy that the regular budget should not bear the costs of activities funded from voluntary contributions.

C. Civilian police

15. Paragraph 62 of the report of the Special Committee noted that the use of civilian police in United Nations peacekeeping operations continued to increase, welcomed the progress made in the past to strengthen the Civilian Police Unit within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and urged the Secretary-General to strengthen the Unit further.

16. In order to meet the increasing demand for the participation of civilian police in United Nations peacekeeping operations, as well as their enhanced role in fostering the political reconciliation process and the promotion of peace between warring factions, the Secretary-General will address this issue in the context of future budgetary proposals, as appropriate.

D. Reimbursement of troop contributors

17. In paragraph 74 of its report, the Special Committee expressed concern over protracted delays in the reimbursement of troop contributors, including delays in the processing of claims for troops and equipment provided by Member States to operations whose mandates had been completed. It urged the Secretary-General to accord high priority to the early settlement of all pending claims and to ensure that all reimbursement took place in a timely fashion, inter alia, through the provision of an adequate level of personnel to those units of the Secretariat dealing with those issues.

18. There are currently 14 personnel, in addition to existing staff, on loan from Governments assigned to carry out functions related to troop-reimbursement activities. The future financing of such personnel may be considered in the context of the overall review of gratis personnel to be undertaken by the Fifth Committee as indicated above.

III. SUMMARY

19. In summary, the adoption of draft resolution A/C.4/51/L.9 endorsing the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations does not in itself give rise to programme budget implications for the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997. The Secretary-General will draw the attention of the Fifth Committee to all relevant paragraphs of the recommendations of the Special Committee when it considers the report on the subject of gratis personnel at this session of the General Assembly.

Notes

[1] Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/50/6/Rev.1).

[2] Ibid., Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/47/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

[3] Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/41/49).